SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I draw your attention to section 211 of the Companies Act. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are only a few minutes left and I want to give a chance to another Member. You have had your chance. Shri Jagesh Desai.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Sir, I have to put my question in two parts. The first question is about the Railway Finance Corporation and the JPC has made remarks about this Corporation in respect of investment in its report for the year 1989-90. I would like to know whether the Government will again look into it and find out whether any breach of Company Law was there and if so, why it was not prosecuted.

Secondly, many leading chartered accountants' firms were found to have not taken due care. I would like to know whether your Ministry is going to refer such matters to the institute of Chartered Accountants to take disciplinary action against such auditors so that a proper example can be set and the auditors may realise that they have to audit the accounts with due care.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, we have not spared any firm of chartered accountants or the auditors. I may submit that on 26th June, 1994, we had addressed a letter to the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for action by the Institute under the breech of professional ethics because they are the disciplinary authority in respect of this profession.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: How many?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: I will tell you. You have dealt with all these things in the JPC report. I don't think there is any room for any doubt. You have gone into all these thing. You have supplied the names to me. That is why we issued the show-cause notices. what more can we do in respect of these matters?

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: What about the Railway Finance Corporation?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: I would like to inform the hon. Member that we are still examining the matter and wherever any violation is found, we will take appropriate action. This much I can assure him.

As regards the lapse on the part of the auditors, I have got in touch with the CAG and we are taking action.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cosmetic surgery treatment in Government Hospitals

*345. SYED SIBTEY RAZI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce cosmetic surgery treatment in Government Hospitals in case medical experts of Government are satisfied with these treatments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) Cosmetic Surgery facilities are available in the Burns and Plastic Surgery Departments of Government Hospitals and in Reconstructive Surgery Units.

Percentage of Women Judges

*346. SHRI TINDIVANAM G. VENKATRAMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Women Judges in High Courts in India;

(b) whether the percentage would be raised to 50 per cent as agitated by Women Lawyers;

(c) if not, what is the policy of Governments in the appointment of Women Judges; and

(d) what is the total number of Women Judges in High Courts of India, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d) Appointment of Judges of the High Courts is made in terms of Article 217 of the Constitution which does not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. The Government have, however, addressed letters to the Chief Ministers of the States and the Chief Justice of the High Courts from time to time requesting them to locate persons from the Bar belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other Backward Classes, Minorities and Women who are suitable for appointment as High Court Judges.

As on 21.4.95, there were 14 women Judges in position in the High Courts of the country. A Statement giving the High Court-wise break-up of women Judges is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

High Court-wise break-up of women Judges position as on 21-4-1995

S.N.	Name of High Court	No of Women Judges
1.	Allahabad	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1
3.	Bombay	1
4.	Calcutta	1
5.	Delhi	1
6.	Gauhati	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1
8.	Kerala	2
9.	Orissa	1
10.	Patna	1
11.	Punjab & Haryana	1
12.	Rajasthan	2
		14

Terminal benefit of Central Government employees

*347. SHRI MISA R. GANESAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the circumstances under which terminal benefits admissible to Central Government employees on the superannuation can be adversely immediately before or after the retirement or on the reemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): Under the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, the following pensionary benefits are admissible to Central Government servants on superannuation:-

(i) Pension/commutation of pension; and

(ii) Retirement Gratuity.

The terminal benefits admissible on superannuation of a Government servant may be adversely affected on imposition of penalties as indicated below:—

— A Government servant who is dismissed or removed from service shall forfeit his pension and gratuity.

— A Government servant compulsorily retired from service as a penalty may be granted, by the authority competent to impose such penalty, pension or gratuity or both at a rate not less than two-thirds and not more than full compensation pension or gratuity of both admissible to him on the date of his compulsory retirement.

— Where the penalty imposed on the Government servant involves withholding of increments of pay or reduction to a lower stage in the time scale of pay, or reduction to a lower time scale of pay, grade, post, it may result in calculation of pension and gratuity based on reduced pay drawn by the Government servant on the date of retirement.

In the case of retired Government servants, future good conduct is an implied condition of every grant of pension